THE DEMONSTRATOR.

A WEEKLY PERIODICAL OF FACT, THOUGHT AND COMMENT.

VOL. I. HOME, (LAKEBAY POSTOFFICE), WASH., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1903. NO. 15.

THE MAN WHO WON.

He kept his soul unspotted
And he went upon his way,
And he tried to do some service
For the people day by day;
He had time to cheer the doubter
Who complained that hope was dead;
He had time to help the cripple
When the way was rough ahead;
He had time to guard the orphan, and, one day, well satisfied
With the talents that were given him, he closed his eyes and died.

He had time to see the beauty
That the earth spread all around;
He had time to hear the music
In the shells the children found;
He had time to keep repenting,
As he bravely worked away:
"It is splendid to be living
In the glorious world today!"
But the crowds—the crowds that hurry
After golden prizes—said
That he never had succeeded,
When the clods lay o'er his head—
He had dreamed—"He was a failure," they compassionately sighed,
For the man had little money in his pockets when he died.—Chicago Record-Herald.

OUR POSITION.

At the present juncture, while we have to deal with Madden's attempt to destroy THE DEMONSTRATOR, it seems best to take account of stock, and have one or two heart-to-heart talks with our friends.

THE DEMONSTRATOR has now been in existence long enough to invite judgment on its policy. Let us see clearly what it stands for, in order that our friends may determine whether it fills a necessary place among the periodicals of the country. If it has no special mission, its right to existence can hardly be justified.

In the first place, it is a representative of philosophical or non-retaliatory Anarchy. It is firm in its support of of the Anarchist ideal, and unswerving in its conviction that violent methods are inconsistent with this ideal. Its weapons are those of reason and education. It is emphatic in condemnation of social and political evils, but free from any conscious appeal to class hatred. Without intolerance toward those who think otherwise, it points to liberty as "the more excellent way," and presents convincing reasons in behalf of the extension of liberty to all the relations of life.

THE DEMONSTRATOR is a staunch advocate of human solidarity. As such, it takes special pains to rebuke every manifestation of race prejudice, and to defend the equal rights of all human beings. It regards any attempt to draw "the color line," in any department of life, as mere barbarism or ignorant conceit. As a matter of course, it is the declared enemy of imperialism in all its aspects.

On the labor question, it stands for the paramount right of the workingman to the full value of his product. Under existing conditions, it [illegible] the "pure and simple" trade union, not as a perfect institution, but as a necessary step in the education of the toiling masses, and in their onward movement toward the goal of full justice to labor. It sees no help in politics, and is not a supporter of revolutionary violence.

Much of the attention of the paper is given to the overshadowing issue of free speech, which is recognised as the gateway to all other forms of freedom. No other periodical will be found so constantly "on guard" with reference to everything appertaining to this great question. It holds that there is a systematic plot to stifle freedom of expression, and is untiring in its task of unmasking the conspirators.

It is not the organ of any religious party. Christians, Atheists, Agnostics, Theosophists, Spiritualists, Mental Scientists and all others are welcome to its columns on equal terms. It has little room for dispute on matters of religious belief, or on other subjects which may be rated as side issues, compared with the betterment of conditions for the whole human race.

It is the chief link between the outside world and Home, the only existing colony of free people. It gives the news of the colony, and explains the principles on which it rests. The experiment at Home is attracting widespread attention throughout the United States; and all progressive thinkers should keep in constant touch with it.

It offers its readers the principal news of the world, dwelling especially on events of sociological significance, and supplies special information as to the wonderful Puget Sound region, which is not yet half as well known as it should be. It maintains a short humorous department, wherein much truth is imparted in the language of jest, and devotes some space to carefully chosen comments by able writers. It has also a department given over to literary criticism.

Such is THE DEMONSTRATOR up to date, although it hopes to be much more in the process of time. It fills a field distinctly its own, with some exclusive features, and others to be found singly in other publications, but nowhere in such effective combination. That it possesses defects and crudities, may not be denied. But as a means of broad libertarian propaganda, we honestly believe it to have few superiors. It is deliberative, not flippant, in tone, and will awaken thought even in those who may not accept all its conclusions.

Now, if this paper is to live, it must have the support of all who are in sympathy with its aims and methods. If there is no real constituency for such a paper, we have no excuse for continuing its publication. Thus far, the receipts have been inadequate, if our work is to go on. Two printers are engaged on the paper, who are at present receiving four cents per hour for their labor. The editor spends over fifteen hours a week in direct work for the paper, and receives nothing. The press work, rendered long and fatiguing by the old-fashioned hand press which is employed, is done voluntarily, without compensation, as is also the folding, wrapping and mailing of the papers. Yet even under these conditions, a deficit has often to be reported at the end of the week. Is it any wonder that we are beginning to ask ourselves whether there is a public which really desires the continuance of the paper? We have had many kind words, and so are led to believe that THE DEMONSTRATOR is not without friends; but it seems that many do not realise our actual needs. This hand-to-mouth existence is not conducive of the best results. We are working under sufficiently great difficulties as it is, with an antiquated press, and a wretchedly insufficient printing outfit. A recent donation to the fund for a new press has given us some encouragement; but the entire amount needed is not yet in sight. Now we do not wish to come forward as beggars for a little charity. If our paper is not of any real utility, let it die, and relieve the strain on the editor and the printers, who could work much more profitably in other ways. But if it is really needed, give it a hand, especially now that Madden is putting us to extra trouble and expense, in his hope of killing one more of those radical papers which persist in telling awkward truths. If you are in arrears, at least try to pay up, and that as promptly as possible. See if you cannot secure a subscriber or two. Inferior publications have busy workers who are all the time swelling their subscription lists. Cannot the cause we represent operate as incentive to induce a few to do the like for us, without the need of any fake "offers?" THE DEMONSTRATOR is here to stay, so long as it is really wanted. If it is not needed, it will readily give place to other publications. It will not resort to sensationalism for the sake of winning more active support.

Whatever you do for the paper, at least comply with the request in the last issue, if you have not already done so. Send a personal statement AT ONCE that you have personally subscribed for THE DEMONSTRATOR, or that you have subscribed for Discontent, and accept THE DEMONSTRATOR as its successor. If you are in doubt as to your status, send fifty cents, and thus make yourself a "legitimate subscriber."

The life or death of THE DEMONSTRATOR now rests in your hands.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

REPLY TO VERITY.

In the issue of April 8 of THE DEMONSTRATOR was printed an article called "A Father's Love," by O. A. Verity.

While reading this article my Roman nose began to ascend at the end to such an extent that I became alarmed for my appearance, and not until I read the last paragraph, which somewhat redeemed the rest, did it drop down to where it became again normal to me. I have felt goose flesh all over my visibilities ever since, but it did not really come to the lancing point until I received the paper of May 13, where some one speaks in praise of Verity's article. This was more than I could stand without putting in my little oar.

I presume said Verity is a man, and thinks that side of the question needs supporting. Surely, if it be an offence to lack the love of which he is speaking, then that side does need upholding.

Having studied along these lines somewhat more than the average person; having been interested in child life, prenatally and postnatally; having also some experience of my own and much of others to draw from; being a woman—these are my apologies for speaking at all.

I say that I have found the general opinion to be that the boy takes the qualities of the mother, the girl of the father. If that be true the mother does not "endow the female child with all love's attributes, etc.;" rather the love that accompanies motherhood is innate in the woman. It is that man who has the womanly instinct strong that women love.

I'm not sure that it makes so vast a difference about the father. I am inclined to believe that after the seed is planted it nearly all depends upon the mother, the direction she give to the unborn child.

"What gives her the paramount right"? ! !

The nine long months of carrying it and caring for it, of protection and love, of denial and work, of study and idealising, of careful guarding of her temper that she may give to it a more even balance than perhaps she now lays claim to, of thought along lines before unconsidered until now the new life is coming and with it the desire to endow it with all the advantages possible; the perfect flood of love that comes with the quickening and which ends—never. These are a few of the reasons which give the mother a paramount right to her child. Men and women may be equals on this line when men bear children, but not until then "mere man" can never hope to approach her; here she stands his peer.

He comes nearest it when he is the intimate lover through all those nine months; helps over every hard pathway—there are many; soothes her lovingly and faithfully through all the time; humors the varying moods that may come with the thousandfold increased sensitiveness, then is he ready, almost, to love the little stranger that comes to his door, a welcome guest.

But, usually, the father learns to love the child, if, indeed, he does at all, by close association. The little red-faced thing almost nauseates him at first, but the red wears off and he [illegible] until it grows. Maybe some one praises the baby; perhaps says "It

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DEMONSTRATIVE.

Image Breaker's dilated artic'e needs little comment, beyond what will be supplied by the intelligence of the readers. I can afford to ignore his personalities, and will simply remark that I shall certainly exercise the editorial right of suppressing needless profanity or vulgarity—especially when it can be done without the loss of anything germane to the discussion. It seems too late to disabuse him of the notion that condemnation of race prejudices betrays animosity to the South. I do indeed condemn the prevalent racial arrogance of that section, just as I condemn the same spirit when manifested in the North. In San Francisco, the home of the most intense anti-Chinese prejudice, I have denounced the a[illegible]Chinese sentiment from the public platform, and was not molested nor insulted. Is there any city in the South in which I would be suffered to utter public opposition to the southern view of the race question? If so, I shall be glad to know that the principle of free speech has made so much headway.

For the rest, our defacer of other people's idols deals liberally in assertion, but scantily in argument or evidence. The difference between my position and that of Roosevelt or Bryan ought to be clear to any person not determined to resort to wilfull misrepresentation. I demand free speech, not for myself or for Anarchists alone, but for every human being. No doubt, free speech alone is but one phase of freedom. It happens, however, to be the one phase preliminary to all other phases. A door is not the room; but it is the means of entering the room. I am contending for the open door of free speech, in order to enter the room of freedom. I abstain from characterizing the nature of the intelligence which can term this insistence on fundamental principles "a political fad," and can refer to the treachery of politicians in evidence of his assertion. I have already occupied more space than I intended in comment on an article which presents so few strong points, and am content to leave the bulk of it to those who may find it convincing.

* * *

I deny the common imputation that "the Socialists are unpractical, are building castles in the air, because Socialism is too far off." We don't know how far off Socialism is. And while it is true that all evolution proceeds slowly at first, it is also true that it gains very much in rapidity when it begins to gain at all and finally the decisive event is generally accomplished in a wonderfully short time. It took 300 years to develop Christianity, but then it became in a few years under Constantine the official religion of the Roman empire. The reformation was growing for more than one hundred years, ever since Wycliffe and Huss; but in a few years it captured all the countries which are still Protestant. Precisely the same may be said of the great French Revolution and of our abolition of slavery. Now Socialism has been growing during the whole nineteenth century; who can deny that in the twentieth century it will become dominant in some form or another.—Victor L. Berger, in Social Democratic Herald.

Mr. Berger is unfortunate in his historical references. If he had taken pains to read his Gibbon, he would not have felt like bragging of Christianity as an "official religion." Yes, the so-called Christian church did acquire power at Rome, by catering to the vices of the infamous Constantine, one of the most consummate scoundrels that ever lived. And the moment it had become an "official religion," it proceeded to abuse its power, to give the lie to all its fair pretences, and to betray those who had put their trust in it. The crimes of "official" Christianity are black beyond description, and in number beyond computation. All this is sober history, and not seriously disputed by any save the most ignorant.

Nor does Mr. Berger come off any better by his appeal to "Protestant" Christianity, the parent of debauchees like Edward of England and murderous brutes like William of Germany. Where is the "Protestant" country which does not rival the Catholic-cursed realms in national vices and crimes? Whatever good there may be in fundamental Catholicism or Protestantism instantly evaporates at the instant of the conquest of power. Again, it is not partisanship, but history that speaks, and that with no uncertain sound. The corrupting influence of power is nowhere more clearly seen than in the rise and degeneration of religions. Not one of them has ever stood the test; for all that is real and ennobling in spiritual thought is eternally inconsistent with the principle of authority and the reliance on force.

The French Revolution was not the result of a constructive propaganda. It was a gigantic cataclysm, rendered inevitable by long ages of oppression and ignorance. All that was good in it consisted of the overthrow of ancient wrongs and superstitions. The attempt to establish political authority under it culminated in the Reign of Terror, succeeded by the tyranny of Napoleon.

As to the abolition of slavery, this partially accomplished work is in no wise parallel to the Socialist movement. It involved the acquisition of liberty, not the conquest of power. Even overlooking this radical difference, the end was not attained by political action, but was an incident in a war which nearly rent the nation in twain.

Mr. Berger's comparisons are not reassuring to those who distrust the political movement which threatens to absorb the entire Socialist propaganda. His historical references, duly followed home, one and all tend to clinch the Anarchist contention that the way to real human progress does not lead through the avenue of political power. Whenever a movement becomes "dominant," in the sense of wielding authority, it falls into corruption, and loses its pristine glory. History fails to show any exception to this rule; and it requires a vast stretch of the imagination to perceive any special characteristics of political Socialism which exempt it from the operations of this universal principle. History, pursued with a sincere desire to arrive at truth, is astonishingly anarchistic in its teachings.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

LITERATURE.

[Under this head, it is proposed to comment on our exchanges and on current literature of a thought provoking tendency. Books and pamphlets sent me will be impartially reviewed.]

I have just been rereading George Eliot's "The Mill on the Floss." It is one of those works of fiction which will bear frequent reading. Poor little Maggie Tulliver is not a character to treat with indifference. Her troubles are real enough in this age of shams. George Eliot excels in painting human stupidity in colors that will not wash out. Why should Maggie suffer? To what end her severe renunciations? Simply because individuality is not wanted in the conventional world. Be a puppet or an outcast, is the stern alternative offered by Madame Grundy and her servile coterie. A few defy her mandates, calmly, scornfully or fiercely, as their natures may dictate. These, if they are strong, realize the fullness of life, and reach a height inaccessible to the snarling cure of bourgeois society; if they are weak, they succumb at last, or die broken hearted. The great mass, as soulless as oysters, spend their worthless and empty lives in strict adherence to [illegible]gless co[illegible] weaklings who cannot think for themselves. But there is an intermediate class, ground between the upper and the nether mill stone. It consists of those who are too highminded to obey fully, and too gentle to rebel altogether. The fear of hurting the individuals who are dear to them robs them of breadth of vision, and forbids them to be true to themselves. Maggie might have realised a life full of joy and glory, had it not been for Tom—conceited, superficial, tyrannical, pharisaic, contemptible Tom. George Eliot has tried to veil this young man's mean selfishness by certain redeeming traits; but the attempt is hardly a success. How could Maggie love her heartless prig of a brother? And yet, the art of the novelist makes it in some way credible to us that the superior and finer nature should actually respect and look up to the inferior and coarser one. It is sometimes in life. Poor Maggie! Always between two fires, she seems happier in her tragic end than wearing her life out in submission to the ignorance of those who were unworthy to touch the hem of her garment. At least, this is my reading of the finale. Take up the book again; and see if you find a different meaning in it.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

LETTER BOX.

Everybody in General.—There will be no letter box for the next two or three weeks, unless our printers have something special to bring to your notice. I will take matters up when I return from my trip. Letters sent within the same period will be answered later.

L. M., New York, N. Y.—It will be in next week.

R. B., Chicago, Ill.—Yes, it was Indianapolis, not Chicago; but the point is the same. And after all, the negro baiters squandered their coin, and rendered themselves contemptible all for nothing. She DID make Washington's bed, and was discharged for mere incompetency.

WORTH REPEATING.

Contemporaneously with the suppression of the Victorian railroad men's strike, the talk about the "advanced" condition of labor in the Antipodes is "heard to cease."—Coast Seamen's Journal.

* * *

There is a wide distinction between the purpose, the operation and the effect of the capitalistic combine on the one side and the labor organization on the other. The former gives emphasis to what are called property rights, the latter to what are described as human rights; the former deals with inanimate coin, the latter with living souls. In the former, the magnate at the head of the trusts commands cold, hard cash; the labor leader appeals to the conscience and intelligence of the members of the order. The capitalist can do what he pleases with his money; the members of a labor organization can do what they please with their officers. The industrial monopoly attempts to victimise society for an enormous pecuniary reward; the members of the labor oganizations are attempting to secure wages, hours and conditions that have the approval of the public.—Union Label.

* * *

Before congress adjourned a bill was introduced and placed on record, so that it can be promptly brought up at the next session, which raises the postage on all papers and magazines published as often as four times a year, but which are not exclusively newspapers, from one to four cents a pound. The discrimination is on the contents, and not on the frequency and regularity of the issue, as now. The Truth Seeker postage, for instance, would be raised from $1.30 a thousand weekly to $5.20 a thousand weekly. Such a rate would be ruinous, and its enforcement would enable the postoffice department to practically control the publication of all periodicals by saying which class they belonged in. It would be a dangerous law, and should never be enacted. For postal purposes, the purpose of a paper or magazine should never be inquired into, for such an examination leads to a censorship, and that should never be established in this country. There would not be a deficit in postal receipts were it not that the railroads are paid many times what it is worth to carry the mails. The papers which are not exclusively devoted to the news of the day are of infinitely more importance to the people than the scavenger sheets which the postoffice would carry for a cent a pound. There is more real important information in the columns of the Truth Seeker than in all the daily papers published in the city, and even the denominational papers of the sects are better calculated to set a person thinking than the police-court news retailed by the buzzards of the press. The neighborhood talk of the country papers is interesting only to gossips and those who see their names in the paper, while magazines like the North American, Review of Reviews, and down to the homiletic monthlies, are of permanent educational value.—Truth Seeker.

Our wants become so numerous that they make slaves of us.—Verity.

Blood does not wash out a stain.—Free Society.

A CRITICISM.

As Comrade Morton appears to be willing for me to have a hearing, although I may differ with him as to modes of propaganda, I will try to undeceive him and all who may be deceived by him as to my position and intentions.

First, I had no idea of raising sectional strifes, much less any intention of doing so; and I can't see for my life how he construed anything I said in that light. In his tirade of abuse he so far forgets his raising as not to treat me gentlemanly; and that, too, after taking the privilege of altering my manuscript. I said, "we rebels would have free speech and a free press in spite of all hell and yankeedom;" but he makes me say, "in spite of everything, yankeedom included." I want him to understand that I use no such tautological expressions. And why should he object to my use of the word "hell" when he uses the antipodal word, "heaven," in his reply? There's just as much sense and meaning in one of the Christian garbled words as there is in the other; and one is no more profane than the other, only in the estimation of fools and hypocrites. Any impartial judge, after reading my article and his reply, would be obliged to say that he disclosed more sectional strife and hatred than I did. He goes away back behind antebellum times for the purpose of opening up old sores. Oh, consistency, consistency, were thou ever found a[illegible]?

He also says, "As seems to be a growing habit with him, he again selects me as the object of his blows." Ye gods and alligators what a draw on his presumption; and what a good thing it is that he has a large stock to draw from! Anyone that couldn't read between the lines there is dull indeed. I never said anything about anything he ever said or wrote, only his laudation of Roosevelt's entertainment of Booker Washington; and then I allowed him to deal in invectives and innuendos, on me and the southern people in general without any reply whatever. But I assure him that he won't get off as well this time. And I reiterate that he will have to cut off free discussion through THE DEMONSTRATOR, or I will show that his hobby of free speech is not only a political fad but an exploded one at that.

I will take Joseph Wheeler, the ex-confederate cavalry commander, the congressional representative from this, the 8th, congressional district of Alabama, and the late U. S. cavalry commander in Cuba, U. S. brigadier general in the Philippines, now retired on half pay for life, as an illustration. He was a strong advocate of the freedom of speech. He used it freely, and was elected to congress on that identical religio-political fad and dogma. And after he got to congress, he was any big man's dog that wanted to hunt with him. The Spanish-American war gave him a chance to join hands with McKinley in a war for humanity's sake. He went to the Philippine Islands and aided in suppressing free speech and also freedom of action among those miserable people, for which he was applauded by northern ladies and plutocrats everywhere. As a reward for his treasonable conduct in aiding to suppress free speech, he now goes to Europe at the expense of the working people of America, and is interviewed by London's newspaper correspondents, alle same like Melican man Yankee. Don't understand me to think that Comrade Morton will turn out as General Wheeler did, because I have more confidence in him than I ever had in Wheeler when I was a good democrat. I only want to show him the fallacy of his position. Teddy Roosevelt and W. J. Bryan will both join hands with him on all such political fads. The only difference is one wants free speech through and for the republican party, the other wants it for the democratic party, and Comrade Morton wants it for Anarchists. And what good will free speech do him and the Anarchists after they get it, without the freedom of action to defend themselves from the official tax gatherers and hangmen?

History repeats itself. The Anarchists can go on cursing and abusing the plutocrats just as we of the South did the Yankees twenty-five and thirty years ago, but the chains of slavery will be still welded around them all the same. If freedom of speech would kill tyranny and slavery, we would all have been free long ago.

Then he says I am opposed to free speech; but I say not at all. Do you say I am opposed to freedom of sexual relations of men and women? I answer not a bit of it. I am not opposed to freedom in anything; but per contra, I want freedom in everything. The only way to get that is to kill the two twin devils—church and state, that do now, and always have, suppressed freedom of thought and action in all ages and countries. I have all along contended that the ultimatum of free thought was atheistical Anarchism, and there could be no medium or common ground between that and slavery. Every expedient is a compromise with government, and government in its nature means slavery. Any reformer that stops to advocate this or that isolated concomitant of freedom is only wasting his time and talent, besides giving the enemies of freedom a chance to sidetrack him.

The friends of universal liberty should be united on the one essential point, which is the absence of all rulers and governments of whatever kind. Then there would be no use of contending for free speech, or free anything else, because it would all be free to everyone. Methinks I hear some one say that can never be had. But such has been the cry of rulers and their dupes in all ages and climes. Why can't liberty be had? Simply because the slaves are too foolish and cowardly to take it. They have only to demand it, and if not granted willingly to take it forcibly. The absence of all coercive government would teach them the advantage of cooperation. But waiting to gain liberty by piecemeal is only playing into the hands of political thieves, who know well how to turn all such tomfoolery to their advantage.

The working people have been compared to a herd of cattle on the plains; but I doubt if they show as much sagacity as cattle. The cowboys can tell by the actions of the cattle when they are going to stampede, and prepare for the coming break for liberty. When some resolute old ox raises his head and tail and breaks through their lines the cowboys all mount their ponies. The foremost cowboy gallops by the side of the leader in the stampede and hollers at and slashes the old ox on one side until he begins to lean from his direction; the other boys follow behind administering the same persuasion to the next one, etc., until they get the herd to going in a circle, and when the cattle are tired out, if they are not back in the corral they are so near it that nothing is gained by the stampede. So political thieves, in the employ of capitalism, are ready to mount some hobby horse when the biped cattle show signs of uneasiness, and persuade them with threats and delusions until the leaders begin to swerve from their direction. Then all the political bombast and poppycock is wasted in some creed, fad or dogma, and the slaves are right back where they started from.

IMAGE BREAKER.

P. S.—I am much obliged to Comrade Morton for the invitation to come to Home. But there is no chance. The officials of law and justice (Devil save the mark!) will never let me have enough money at any one time for such a pleasure. Nothing would suit me better, but I was born for disappointments and trouble.

I. B.

MR. PAYNE'S GRIEVOUS BLUNDER.

Postmaster General Payne has evidently awakened to the fact that the public is disposed to take the Tulloch charges a little seriously. He is accordingly making some haste to modify his attitude into some measure of what is demanded of a public servant. He is no longer content simply with referring contemptuously to the charges as "hot air" and "glittering generalities." He now says they contain serious reflections on the official conduct of several persons still in the government service, and particularly the controller of the treasury department and the auditor of the postoffice department. He has given these persons a chance to explain.

This is well as far as it goes. But much more remains to be done. What of the charges affecting the conduct of persons who have left the public service? Mr. Payne says that wherever it can be shown that persons drew pay from the government without performing any service in return, the government can proceed against such persons to recover the money. Very well. The government may or may not be able to get the money back. But what of public officials who put them in the place of drawing salaries without performing work and drawing pay for junkets to the colonies beyond what was proper? Is the offence of the junketer, and the holders of places on a "complimentary" payroll, comparable with the offence of officials who permitted it all? Is the man who is allowed to break in upon the government treasury and help himself to be prosecuted, while the official guardian of the public funds who opened the door is allowed to go free?

The charges as affecting Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general under the McKinley administration, are not therefore impertinent to the present administration of the government. They are decidedly pertinent and practically recognizable. The proper reference for these charges is to the federal department of justice.

Mr. Payne will doubtless see this. He must also see the necessity of rehabilitating himself in the public estimation. He has been making a masterly use of words in published interviews to discredit himself as a fearless public servant, zealous in the work of protecting the public interest, regardless of partisan consequences. He can now relieve himself from popular suspicion of being a block to the investigation only by taking it in hand with all possible energy and following it up with indomitable persistency, wherever it may lead. By in this way affording ample proofs of a complete change of attitude toward the scandals that are being uncovered in spite of him can he prevent himself from becoming a heavy load to the Roosevelt administration.

Meantime where is the president at this critical point in his administration? He is travelling over the country, speaking freely about the virtues and verities of life, public and private, civil and military; about doing instead of talking things; about assuming responsibilities and meeting them; about virile people who achieve, and cravens who hang back. It is about time for the presidential preacher to put some of his preaching into effect. The opportunity offered in Washington for civic heroics of a substantial sort is great. That is the place where the president of the United States should be at such a time as this. He should be taking full charge of the investigation, particularly as it is involving officials of other departments beyond the reach of the heads of the postoffice. Let us be strong and compelling and virile and conquering in action as well as in speech.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

ARROWS OF WIT.

"What's the derivation of the word 'college?'" "I give it up." "But, surely, the word must mean something." 'Oh! I guess it was just faked up by some poet who needed a rhyme for knowledge.—Ex.

"The longer I live," sighed the sage, "and the more I learn, the more firmly am I convinced that I know absolutely nothing." "I could have told you that twenty-five years ago," said his wife, "but I knew it would be of no use."—Truth Seeker.

Newsboy: Xtry! xtry! All 'bout de terrible explosion!

Country (as terrific noise is heard): What's that noise, boy?

Newsboy: Dat's de explosion. Here's de xtry, all about it!—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Rev. Mr. Stern's remarks over poor John were so sympathetic, I thought," said the widow's friend.

"Sympathetic?" replied the widow. "He said John 'had gone to join the great majority.'"

"Well?"

"Well, in his sermon several Sundays ago he declared that the great majority of people go below."—Ex.

A man who was chiding his son for staying out late at night, said: "When I was of your age my father wouldn't let me go out of the house after dark." "Then you had a deuce of a father, you had," replied the young profligate. Whereupon the father rashly vociferated, "I had a confounded sight better one than you have, you young rascal!"—Business Age.

Bjones: That fellow D[illegible], running on the opposition ticket, made twenty-seven speeches yesterday.

K[illegible]: If that ain't enough to beat him I don't know what is. The people don't want no windjammer representin' them in office.

Bjones: And O'Swat, the head man on our ticket, made thirty-one speeches in the same length of time.

K[illegible]: Bully for O'Swat. He is demonstrating his statesmanship every day, and the people will rally to his standard as one man.—The Commoner.

HOME NEWS.

John R. Burton is home for a visit.

Laura Smith Wood has gone away for the summer.

Marian Mueller has gone to Seattle for the summer.

Mabel and Eva Losey paid us a flying visit last Sunday.

Gertie Vose has gone down in Oregon for a little recreation.

The Holz place, 22½ acres, adjoining this colony, has been purchased by M. L. Smith, of Burley.

Leila Allen did herself grand at the recent examination; passing the eighth grade with flying colors.

Mrs. Rell Holz and daughter, Eva, were visiting at the Verity home for several days during the past week.

Mrs. Charles Kranz is home, and we trust will be able to stay and enjoy her country home during the fine summer weather.

George H. Allen has been doing quite a little remodelling to his home, and is now topping it off with a couple of coats of paint.

Mary C. Parker has about made up her mind to give 10 acres of her land adjoining this colony for a Spiritualist camp ground.

A small circle of Spiritualists are sitting at the Parker home three times a week trying to develop slate writing. They are getting considerable encouragement.

L. F. Odell, one of the original members of this colony, came out Sunday to see some of his old comrades before going on an extended trip to Colorado for his health.

One way to make a youngster "sandy" is to dress him up in overalls and let him wallow in a box of it all the time. Ellwood is about as happy and contented as they make them.

Anyone writing to the secretary of the Mutual Home Association for information in regard to the association and the conditions here should inclose a SELF-ADDRESSED STAMPED ENVELOPE.

H. H. Hughes, of Santa Cruz, California, who visited us a short time ago, returned last Wednesday and started to make himself a home here, but has since been called back to California.

While general labor in this colony is paid for at the rate of 15 cents an hour, the carpenters here, being under considerable expense keeping up a kit of tools, will request 20 cents per hour for their time in the future.

Despite the pleasant evenings, and the many opportunities we have for outdoor enjoyment, fully one-third of our population turned out to our Sunday evening lecture. James W. Adams was the speaker, and he "went for" the Materialists.

* * *

He who lets the world, or his own portion of it, choose his plan of life for him, has no need of any other faculty than the ape-like one of imitation. He who chooses his plan for himself employs all his faculties. He must use observation to see reasoning and judgment to foresee, activity to gather materials for decision, discrimination to decide, and when he has decided, firmness and self-control to hold to his deliberate decision. —J. S. Mill.

REPLY TO VERITY.

Continued from page 1.

looks like its father," then the father begins to look with interest and, perhaps, sees "his" intelligence dawning in those young eyes, and, finally, gets accustomed to the child, and thus the "father love" begins. It frequently ends with turning the child outdoors when it may have "disgraced its family" or, perhaps, for a much less offence. There are exceptions, and, no doubt, many, but comparatively few men love their children with anything approaching the mother love that O. A. Verity professes not to believe in, and that only a few women are born without.

L. A. SAWYER.

* * *

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The dispute as to municipal offices in Anaconda, Mont., has been decided in favor of the Socialists.

An earthquake at Melazgherd, in Asiatic Turkey, destroyed the entire town with its 2,000 inhabitants.

Forest fires, caused by forty-nine days' drouth, have the entire eastern section of the United States and Canada in their grasp. Thousands of acres of timber land have been laid waste.

The Ohio Republican state convention has endorsed the candidacy of President Roosevelt for reelection. This gives him a clear majority of all the delegates to the nominating convention.

The Russian government has expelled the London (Eng.) Times' correspondent at St. Petersburg. He has been allowed three days' grace through the good offices of the British ambassador.

At Chicago, Ill., on May 26, Judge Grosscup, in the federal court, entered the final order in the beef-trust case, restraining the packers from combining to regulate the trade. This order covers all the points in the previous decision.

A tornado of unparalleled fury struck Gainesville, Ga., on the 1st. "In a space of less than two minutes," says one report, "nearly 200 people were killed, 400 more were injured, of whom not less than 50 will die, and property aggregating $500,000 was reduced to splinters."

The postmaster general has dismissed Thomas W. McGregor and C. E. Upton, the rural free delivery clerks arrested lately. Officials decline to discuss the status of the case of C. E. Smith, the Baltimore contractor who furnished the supplies that figured conspicuously in the proceedings against McGregor and Upton. It is significant, however, that he has not been arrested so far, although inspectors are in touch with him.

Great Britain is stirred from Lands End to John O'Groats by a political agitation of the first magnitude. It is due to nothing else than a proposal, made by Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies and leader of the Unionist faction of the Conservative party, seconded by Arthur J. Balfour, the British prime minister and Conservative leader, that Great Britain abandon her policy of free trade and return to the policy of protection.

The Novostie, a newspaper in Russia that recently published the news of the Kishineff massacre, has been prohibited by the Russian authorities from being sold by retail for three months. The report of the massacre made by this newspaper showed that cruelties of the worst kind have been perpetrated upon the unfortunate Jews. Serves the paper right for telling the truth. This is a crime in Russia, the Philippine Islands and Pennsylvania, and will soon be throughout the United States.

Hugh J. Cannon, superintendent of the Mormon mission in Berlin, his wife, secretary and assistant secretary, were ordered by the police to leave Prussian territory within three weeks. Similar orders are about to be served by the local authorities on eighty-six other missionaries in Prussia, under the decision of the government to expel them all. It is quite unusual to serve the wives of Mormon missionaries with a separate notice. Mrs. Cannon has been here only a month. No reason is given for the action taken, except that the presence of the Mormons was undesired. Tyranny needs no reasons.

On May 29 Postmaster General Payne announced as a result of his investigations into the postoffice department that the salaries of fourteen assistant postmasters are to be reduced. Among them are Cairo, Ill., Clarinda, Ia., East St. Louis, Ill., and Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico. He has also discovered that there are at least thirty officials in the postal service who hold offices under designations not authorized by law and has directed that their positions be changed to conform to the law governing them. These changes will be made in New York, Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Washington, Los Angeles, Louisville, Chicago and eight other offices.

On May 28 Secretary of War Root made public all the papers in connection with the charges brought against Major H. L. Howse of having brutally whipped hostile natives held as prisoners at Laog Luzon in the spring of 1900. Commenting upon the charges in the case, Secretary Root says: "Howse's character and conduct afford a very strong presumption against the probability of his having done the things charged." The secretary also declares that Major Hunter, who collected affidavits in relation to the methods used by Major Howse, was a bitter personal enemy of the accused officer, and that this prevented him making an impartial investigation of the facts. Secretary Root is making a great record as special pleader for the brutes guilty of the gravest atrocities in the Philippine Islands.

The result of the floods may be summarised as follows: D[illegible] North Topeka, Kas., (estimated), 250; Kansas City and Armourdale, Kas., (estimated), 50; Council Grove, Kan., 10; other places, 17; total, 327. Missing—North Topeka, Kas., 200. Homeless—Kansas City, Armourdale and Argentine, Kas., 25,000; North Topeka, Kas., 10,000; Des Moines, Ia., 6,000; other Kansas points (estimated) 2,000; other Iowa points, 1,000; Harlem and Sheffield, Mo., 1,000; total, 45,000. Financial loss—North Topeka, Kas., $5,000,000; Kansas City and Armourdale, Kas., $10,000,000; other Kansas towns, $4,000,000; Des Moines, Ia., $2,000,000; Lincoln, Beatrice and Madison, Neb., $800,000; crops in Middle West and miscellaneous, $8,000,000; total, $24,000,000. Famine and pestilence have followed.

* * *

OUR NEIGHBORS.

Washington is spoiling her good record by being guilty of blue-law legislation. An outrageous law passed by the last legislature links church and state by making it a crime for barbers to work on Sunday. It is a pity to see a young and progressive state taking a backward step.

* * *

RECEIPTS.

In the future we will publish the receipts weekly. The following are the receipts for the past three weeks:

Kuehn $1, Mastick $1, Pelsner 50c, Hoff 50c, Hyland 50c, Columbia University 50c, Mueller 50c, M. D. Penhallow 50c, Griffin 50c, Myer 50c, Barnes 25c, Major 25c, Sullivan 8c, Dewey 8c.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC!

On and after June 1, 1903, the

STEAMER TYCONDA

Will leave Tacoma every day, except Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 p. m. for all points on Henderson Bay. Leaves Sunday at 8 a. m.

Returning leaves Rosedale every day, except Sunday and Monday, at 6:30 a. m. Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

TO REACH HOME

Come to Tacoma and take the steamer Tyconda, which leaves Commercial dock daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 2.30 p. m. Leaves Sunday at 8 a. m.

The Best Yet
E.B.Foote,M.D.

Contains a full, plain, and easy reading treatise on "Health and Disease, with Recipes," all the average reader can profitably learn of personal hygiene and common diseases (including special, separate chapters for men and women); all right up-to-date, and fully illustrated with hundreds of photo-engravings and chromo-lithographs. Contains also the already popular "Plain Home Talk" about the relations of the sexes and social customs in all ages and all countries, with "original and startling" suggestions for social reforms; newly revised, enlarged, and well illustrated. All is "heart to heart" plain home talk from a clear thinking, plain speaking, liberal minded medical author of over forty years' experience. Nearly 1,000,000 of his former books sold. A curious book for curious people, and a sensible book for everyone. Answers 1001 delicate questions one would like to ask his regular physician and yet doesn't want to.

1248 pages, 400 illustrations (80 in colors), 200 recipes. Price, clothbound, $2, mailed.

☞ 240 SAMPLE PAGES, including two full chapters, in handsome "Flashlight" cover, mailed for 6 cents postage.

Tocology for Mothers

330 pages, illustrated, cloth bound; by mail $1.

American reprint of "The Wife and Mother Medical Guide," an up-to-date English work, with added illustrations in the text and twelve artistic [illegible] full page half-tone engravings. The latest and best book for popular instruction on child-bearing and child-caring. Edited for this country by Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr.

MURRAY HILL PUB. CO., 129 E. 28th St., New York.

Articles of Incorporation and Agreement of the Mutual Home Association.

Be it remembered, that on this 17th day of January, 1898, we, the undersigned, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Washington.

That the name of the corporation shall be The Mutual Home Association.

The purpose of the association is to assist its members in obtaining and building homes for themselves and to aid in establishing better social and moral conditions.

The location of this corporation shall be at Home, located on Joes Bay, Pierce County, State of Washington; and this association may establish in other places in this state branches of the same where two or more persons may wish to locate.

Any person may become a member of this association by paying into the treasury a sum equal to the cost of the land he or she may select, and one dollar for a certificate, and subscribing to this agreement.

The affairs of this association shall be conducted by a board of trustees, elected as may be provided for by the by-laws.

A certificate of membership shall entitle the legal holder to the use and occupancy of not less than one acre of land nor more than two (less all public streets) upon payment annually into the treasury of the association a sum equal to the taxes assessed against the tract of land he or she may hold.

All money received from memberships shall be used only for the purpose of purchasing land. The real estate of this association shall never be sold, mortgaged or disposed of. A unanimous vote of all members of this association shall be required to change these articles of incorporation.

No officer, or other person, shall ever be empowered to contract any debt in the name of this association.

All certificates of membership shall be for life.

Upon the death of any member a certificate of membership shall be issued covering the land described in certificate of membership of deceased:

First: To person named in will or bequest.

Second: Wife or husband.

Third: Children of deceased; if there be more than one child they must decide for themselves.

All improvements upon land covered by certificate of membership shall be personal property, and the association as such has no claim thereto.

Any member has the right of choice of any land not already chosen or set aside for a special purpose.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

This is to certify that .... has subscribed to the articles of incorporation and agreement and paid into the treasury of The Mutual Home Association the sum of .... dollars, which entitles .... to the use and occupancy for life of lot .... block .... as platted by the association, upon complying with the articles of agreement.